NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Editor.

Without Concealment ---- Without Compromise.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, Corresponding Editor.

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"Goliath," after which, perhaps he expects to be "anointed King" over the Anti-Slavery Society.— Beware, lest the stone not being a "smooth one" in falses?" mit standard, us a sample of the "great ability and truth-falses?" mit standard, us a sample of the "great ability and truth-

the true religion—" The Church as it is, by Parker Pillsbury," "The American Clergy, a Brutherhood of Thieves, by S. S. Foster." "A thousand witnesse, by Theodore Well." "The American Church, the Balwark of Slavery, by Birney,"—read the titles and then thee may (but it is not necessary.) read the books, and who will believe that the Mormons or Millerites are the only fanatics. Who was Birney? was he not once a slave owner?—did be not put his slavery is the polation may go over to them, slavers in his packet and then join the Anti-Slavery shoot at, and I give Lay all the benefit of their efforts in behalt of the Anti-Slavery Society.

in behalt of the Anti-Slavery Society. He says the *Standard* is "an Anti-Slavery paper of the very first class, edited with great ability and truthfulness, and embraces probably more eminent contributors than any other weekly journal published in the United Stares." Friend Lay, the must have been badly brites to have beconse or rabid. The Stares TRAPE TRAPE IN THE BLATE-THE DOTY OF EMARCI-ment learning, the names of which are all pathing in favour of a charling you be the must or trabing you be a name of which are all pathing in favour of AnisSlavey have memy egy end in the Stares Trade in the District of Columbia in an aution munitate, Graft in the Stares Trade in the District of Columbia in the stares trade in the District of Columbia in the stares trade in the District of Columbia in the stares trade in the District of Columbia in the stares trade in the District of Columbia in the stares trade in the District of Columbia in the stares trade in the District of Columbia in the stares trade in the Columbia to interest trade in the proposal of int interest this interest trade in the egy end interest this interest trade interest trade in the columbia in the stares trade in the columbia shall be have in the end interest trade in the end into the stare trade in the egy end of the stare trade into the star ed in the United States," Friend Lay, thee must have been badly bitten to have become so rabid. He SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN THE DISTRICT.

I may in a future number endeavour to give friend

Beware, lest the stone not being a "smooth one" in takes a wrong direction and pierce the head of Di-vid. Lay makes a great parade of great names and great works to endorse the religion of the Anti-Sla-wry Standard. The tollowing are his exponedres of the true religion—" The Church as it is, by Parker Dilkhere " in The Market and congregations, Dilkhere" in Charge a Beucherher and the Radiachi Church as it is constant.

Philadelphia, 1mo. 18,1849.

Selections.

and the subject of the suppression of the Slave Trade
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ler. I am fully satisfied that a majority of the citi-zens of the District, would, to-day, vote for the im-uediare suppression of this infamous traffic, and for the gradual abolition of Slavery itself. The bill of-fered by Mr. Giddings in the early part of the pre-sent session, was highly objectionable, inasmuch as it proposed to admit the blacks, boud and tree, to vote upon the question of the continuance of Slavery within this District. I expressed to Mr. Giddings and to others immediately on the one of the other and to mak-and to others immediately on the professed and the second state of the pre-sent session, was highly objectionable, inasmuch as it proposed to admit the blacks, boud and tree, to vote upon the question of the continuance of Slavery within this District. I expressed to Mr. Giddings and to others, immediately on its being offered, my strong repugnance to the bill, and my regrets that he had not given a practicable character to the mea-sure, by providing for taking the sense of the legal and qualified voters of the District. I, however, voted in connection with a large proportion of the De mocrats from the Free States, against the motion to lay the bill upon the table, in order that it might be referred to the appropriate committee, remodeled and again brought before the House in an unexcep-tionable form. Had the motion to lay on the table failed, I should immediately have moved, that the bill be referred to the Committee upon the District of Columbia, with instructions so to amend it, as to

Bermudas, we arrived at Si. I nomas in the nee Baglish steamship Forth, Captain Sturdee. Thence we crossed forty miles to this island in a small packet, and soon found very good quarters in which to pass a few months;—a healthful situation, agreea-ble and refined society, books, music, walks, rides, recreations—and above all, that faith, which, under reary discrete anon atill wars a hear apply for a to every different name, still wears a heavenly face to its votaries.

This is a most lovely island, and the late refreshing showers have touched to a fresher and livelier green every shrub, and tree, and field. The cane No, complexion is not the bland of settlement from green every shruo, and thee, and held. The cause in the slaveholder's estimation. It is descent from harvest has not yet commenced, and the plantations the slave mother, even though her children be althe slave mother, even though her contactor by the devoted to this principal crop of the sinual, the there most as white as their master. It is not nature's di-rection, but arbitrary enactment, that makes a slave, sembles our corn-fields more nearly than anything sembles our corn-fields more nearly than anything rection, but arbitrary enactment, that makes a state sembles our corn-fletas more nearly than any time arbitrary enactment, that makes a state sembles our corn-fletas more nearly than any time arbitrary enactment, have been much wiser for the slaveholder to have and "the little hills rejoice on every side." The said that the law established a *relation*, rather than only qualification to an unmingled satisfaction in this could be a state of the slaveholder to have and "the little hills rejoice on every side." a lenure, —a certain relation between him and the hope is, that this bounteous juice of nature is distill-slave, like the old serfdom, rather than property in ed into a liquid fire that steals away the brains, and

bill be referred to the Committee upon the District allow the legal voters, to express through the ballot box, their wishes, whether for or against the contin-uance of Slavery within this District. On the 6th of January, 1829, Mr. Minor, of Penn-nied by a long preamble, setting forth the outrages and inhumanities practised here, in the prosecution carry his slaves to the new territory as to carry his bus in his voyage to the New World, which gave

goes to sleep. It is folly to expect, perhaps impiety to wish it. The forced labour of the blacks has sweetened the cup of the world, let us not complain, if their release lets fall into that cup one drop of sour. God has made men, we ween, for some better use than raising cane, cotton, and tobacco. West India exports we believe, will not, in the end, de-crease. West Indian men we are sure will rise. At Bermuda, where freedom has been enjoyed ten years, the blacks and coloured population have a way so the blacks and coloured population have a very re-

spectable appearance.
4. The experiment in Santa Cruz has convinced the people here that the more schools, light, religion the blacks have, even in Slavery, the better prepared they will be for Freedom, and the less outrage they will commit when they become free, whether voluntary or involuntarily. Let not the Slave States of Christian America, hope to escape unpuaished, if they systematically stulitify and brutify the minds of the labouring class throughout their borders .-It is an act of high treason against the Supreme In-

approach ii, is that, we repeat, any reason for mak-ing them slaves? Do the free and fierce elements, as they sweep around, write *slave* upon the brow

which they have darkened ?

No, complexion is not the brand of servitude even

If I were to attempt to follow Lay in bringing for and all the names of the learned, wise, and talented Philanthropists who were opposed to *immediate* faces rare even among the official menials of Pow-emancipation, i. e. ANTI-SLAVERVISM, I would tres- er. "Such a fellow should be whipped for over

pass too much upon the columns of thy paper, but f will merely mention a few, viz—Clarkson. Frank-lia, John Jay, Boudinot, Findleys, Colden, Rt. Rev. Bishop White, D miel Webster, Theolore Freing-huysen, Chancellor Walworth, David B. Ogden, Rt. Rev. Dr. Hawks, Roy, Dr. Bushop William A. Dr. abolition of Slavery here. I would sustain a bill for late President of Columbia College, John Duer, gradual emancipation, so founded as that no injus-madge. Breakantic College, John Duer, gradual emancipation, so founded as that no injus-Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rev. Dr. Beecher, William A. Du- abolition of Slavery here. I would sustain a bill for Talmadge, Breckenbridge and Gurley, with a host lice should be done to individual and private in-

of others equally entirent, all men of talents and terests. learning; of unsported purity of life, and undoubled The District of Columbia, is wholly within the

philauthropy. Lay says "Clarkson knows as well as anybody received from Virginia, having retroceded; and to the state of Maryland; that portion original limits of the State of Maryland; that portion original limits of the state of Mr. Gott's the colour bleached out of the state of the African, by amalgation with the whites, the females resolution, it should be known, that the State of become very valuable sement them beinging as high Maryland has prohibited the internal Slave-Trade by it African, by amalgation with the whites, the females become very valuable, some of them bringing as high bility." Well, fried Lay, hear what thy champion bility." Well and the whole traffic is discountenanced, by a bility." Well and be whole traffic is discountenanced, by a bility." Well and the whole traffic is discountenanced, by a bility." Well and be whole traffic is discountenanced, by a bility." Well and be whole traffic is discountenanced, by a bility." Well and be whole traffic is discountenanced, by a bility." Well and be whole traffic is discountenanced, by a bility." Well and be whole traffic is discountenanced, by a bility." Well and be whole traffic is discountenanced, by a bility." Well and be whole traffic is discountenanced by a bility." Well and be whole traffic is discountenanced by a bility." Well and be whole traffic is discountenanced by a bility." Well and be whole traffic is discountenanced by a bility." Well and be whole traffic is discountenanced by a bility." Well and be whole traffic is discountenanced by a bility." Well and be whole traffic is discountenanced by a bility." Well and be whole traffic is discountenanced by a bility." Well and be whole traffic is discountenanced by a bility." Well and be whole traffic is discountenanced by a bility." Well and be whole traffic is discountenanced by a bility." Well an William Jay says: "If is not very *reputable* to sale, and the whole traffic is discountenanced, by a lized world. Abroad, men are demanding more free or republicanism and religion, that there should be strong and humane public sentiment. Thus the dom for themselves. Here, we are demanding it any necessity for seminaries for the *exclusive* use of slave dealers of Maryland, driven from their own has come, within a few years, to a new yiew of this such of our fullow. ty necessity for seminaries for the exclusive use of State, make the City of Washington the smart and has come, within a few years, to a new view of this virtue, in character, as certainly as there are laws At Bass, or East End, they were fired upon by some of the social world that bind them in commun with receive of their operations. The business is whole subject. But at the present moment, the de-

such of our fellow conntrymen as happen to have darker complexions than our own"—now what does lay mean but that white and black are in all respects equal? that he advocates association together in Se-minaries? and if association, will any one deny after that, marriage, and amalgamation? but which Lay modestly calls "blacking." If Lay has arrived at the age of manbod, he certainly recollects the riots and disturbances in Philadelphia at the time of the the is made punishable by the laws of that State. napolis.— Ination has very plainly maintested liser in this has the safe painful things to say; but, in common was a woman. Meanwhile, little or no effect was a business no further extension of the slave system upon our that there will be no disolution of the Union. It is put an end to these disturbances, and many white We believe that, effectively, the battle painful to them; but, on such a subject, free, frank, soil is already fought, and the victory won-plain words are to be spoken. The true courtesy

and disturbances in Philadelphia at the time of the which is made punishable by the laws of that State. Anti-Slavery Convention, when beautiful but infatu-it was against this infamous traffic that Mr. Gott's

To E. O. GOODRICH.

THE CRISIS OF FREEDOM.

Rev. Dr. Dewey. The Examiner from which it is coof the character of the article than the extract would

ullerance : In the opening of this discussion we remarked that

there are two things, we think, not to mention our-ers, which are to be commended to their very seri-ous consideration. First, it has been very well asked, Which of these States will consent to be border States? Will Virginia and Kentucky, or instigated and formented by no less a person than the Governor-General. Accordingly Slavery in Kentucky--there is African Slavery, which Slavery in Kentucky--there is African Slavery, which slavery the slaves rose in will North Carolina and Tennessee r They must roll General, the 3d of last July, the slaves rose in build a wall far higher than the Chinese wall, or they cannot keep their slaves a month. The bond-general throughout this island, where they were and deal of the slaves a month. We find in several of our exchanges the following ex-tract of an article in the Christian Examiner, by the description of the poor and the dependent while men and women, and Nexi, the Republic, that establishes itself with the acts of outrage upon public and private property, a variety of other " shapes and forms " of Slavery, against the whole Christian world. We should not wonder of necessity, though without putting forth one ex-resolution, if we are to construct it hterafly, is in favour esolution, if we are to construe it literally, is in favour of sustaining Slavery in all the varied forms and shapes seem to indicate. It gives us pleasure to publish any- if some civilized nation should refuse to send en- ertion, or using the military forces under his con-

thing from the pen of Dr. Dewey so strikingly in con-trast with sentiments to which in past years he has given ers, the very courtesies of private life should be de-trast with sentiments to which in past years he has given based on the very courtesies of private life should be dened to its citizens. The reproach of which they free" negroes. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the now complain would gather into a weight of uni-black people made a complete Saturnalia of license versal reprobation, that would be enough to crush over the whole island (there were few or no disturb-

> of the social world that bind them in common with other men. The first person who fell dead other men. These are painful things to say; but, in common was a woman. Meanwhile, little or no effect was

families fled to the ships in the harbour. Finally, however, a large number of the most viobetween honest and honourable men is perfect and fearless sincerity. If we had brothers of our own aid of Spanish troops from Porto Rico, was called in, event within our memory. Whether we are right fearless sincerity. If we had brothers

The same scenes took place in New York, where the police were compelled to take the parties to the Tombs, to prevent their lives being taken by the enraged populace. It is surprising that such exhibi-tions should create such disturbances, when amaly to should create such disturbances, when amaly to should create such disturbances, when amaly to be tried for mal-administration of his gon-to the number of 500 or 600. Fifteen blacks were executed by being shot, and order and safety was to the number of 500 or 600. Fifteen blacks were executed by being shot, and order and safety was to the number of 500 or 600. Fifteen blacks were executed by being shot, and order and safety was to spirit of unkindness to our fellow-citizens of the solution: "Resolved, Thata committee be appointed to inquire, to should create such disturbances, when amaly to be tried for mal-administration of his gon-to the such disturbances and disturbances when amaly "Comparison that such exhibi-tions should create such disturbances, when amaly to be tried for mal-administration of his gon-

Tomba, to prevent their lives being taken by the standoph, of Virginia, introduced the town of the standoph and lives transfer of unspotted parity of life, and unhobited parity of life,

our friends have not got to that pitch of classic perfec

which it assumes among us. And yet this resolution was voted for by the "Representatizes of the people of Kantucky !? We see in this fact great need why Mr. Breckenridge's enlightened ef-torts in hehalf of education in this State should be crownof with success. When the representatives of the peo-ole vote for such a resolution, it is time the school mas-

er should be abroad. Mr. Dohoney's resolution was opposed by Mr. Ewing, who very wisely thought the people had sent representa-tives to Frankfort for other purposes. He moved to lay it on the table, but the motion was lost by a vote of 14 to 791 Mr. Hughes fearing that the resolution was ra-ther too unlimited, offered to amend it by adding to it these words: " except as now provided for by the Con-stitution and laws of the State." This amendment was adopted and the resolution was also adopted by the fol-owing vote-ayes 93, nays 0!

lowing vote—ayes 93, nays 01 We presume, although we are not awate that such is the fact, that some German transcendentalist has crm-mented on the significance of a cypher, and we might, if we saw 61, comment on the significance of this 0-what boys call a nine with the tail cut off. But we must dally no longer. The "representatives of the people of Kentucky," as the members of the lower house of our Louids.

the members of the lower house of our Legislature boastfully call themselves, have unanimously resolved

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD

The spirit of freemen, meet and express your views. This you owe to yourselves and to the great and good cause which has won your judgement and sympathy. You The Anti-Slavery Standard. must act at once and with firmness. Do not delay to de clare that the Legislature has misrepresented you, and

clare that the Legislature has misrepresented you, and let the world know that Kentucky is not the paradise of the advocates of Slavery and slaves. The Pro-Slavery men are growing hold throughout the State. We are glad to see them active. Something was needed to call ont the friends of emancipation, and if the conduct of the Pro-Slavery men and the recent course of the Legislature fail to have the desired effect upon them, we shall be gravit disappointed. A few emangination.

In conclusion, we will state that we are aware that many of the members who voted for Mr. Dohoney's wretched resolution, did not mean thereby to declare themselves to be in favour of perpetuating Slavery. But by voting for it they have seeningly repudiated the opi-nions of the wisest and best men this country has ever pro-duced—the opinions of such men as Washington, Jeffer-himself (nor let his readers) lose s son, Henry, Madison, Clay, and others-who are looked

Pro-Slavery men are striving to make it appear that there are but few persons in Kentucky favourable to relieving to the externals of history to believe that the Roman the State from the pressure and curse of African Slavery, and that the subject of emancipation is not to be "aginated" this year. This is the very profound policy resolution in order to avoid the catastrophe necessarily incident to territories of our size, no editor would content to territories of our size, no editor would content to the spirition of the externals of the spirition of the externals of history to believe that the Roman the state from the pressure and curse of African Slavery is fancied success. Rise, friends of emancipation is not to be "aginated to territories of our size, no editor would content to territories of our size, no editor would content to the spirition of the evening ward the gening of the gening of the externals of history to believe that the spirition is not to be appearance, in a dialogue, of a young Bushman not long since captured and brought to this country. Probably a for the gening of the state and a representative from Lexington, but and liverally devours the whole. If pursued and in danatic terms and graziers is gening for the state and a representative from Lexington, but and liverally devours the spirit is gening for the state and a negresentative from Lexington to the state and a representative from Lexington, but and liverally devours the spirit is developed. The spirit of the gening of the gening of the gening of the gening of the state and a negresentative from Lexington is not to be and the gening of the

In conclusion, we will state that we are aware that must be fanatics. Poets prophesy what is right, philoso-

and the server and

ists is enforced by all the signs of the times. It is they head and neck, chalks his own legs white and carefully who keep alive the scattered sparks which are fanned enconced with how and arrow beneath this disguise, he into flame during the gusty days of electioneering excite- watchfully, keeping to the leeward, approaches within ment. Nay, at what altar was the firebrand lighted range of a flock and brings down or wounds several of which the Fox of Kinderhook carried into the standing the ostriches. Having procured a supply of food his joy knows no bounds; he dances and gorges until the corn of the Philistines ? J. R. L. supply is exhausted; then cering his skin with the

Annual Meeting of the Coloured Orphan Asylum.

the Legislature fait to have the desired effect upon them, we shall be greatly disappointed. A few emancipation ists in each county, to be fire, and surve to bring their riends together. A meeting in each county, to be fire, bowed by a vigonrous organization, for the purpose of the elections for the convert, in the differ-and shameful, we think he acts unwisely. Men may start to that there was any natural inferiority in the race to which the same view in regard to the Anti-Slavery sentiment in the State. The gard to the Anti-Slavery sentiment in the State. The pro-Slavery men are striving to make it appear that there are but few persons in Kentucky favourable to reflering the externals of history to believe that there are but few persons in Kentucky favourable to reflering the externals of history to believe that there county in the following resoultion has been and drives his boory awy up into inaccessible fastners ex-that there was any natural inferiority in the race to which the same view in Kentucky favourable to reflering that there was any natural inferiority in the race to which the same view in Kentucky favourable to reflering that there was any natural inferiority in the race to which the same view in Kentucky favourable to reflering that there was any natural inferiority in the race to which the same view in Kentucky favourable to reflering that there was any natural inferiority in the race to which the same view in Kentucky favourable to reflering that there was any natural inferiority in the race to which the same view in Kentucky favourable to reflering that there was any natural inferiority in the race to which the same view in the colory. In the Legislature net following resoultion has been The Annual Meeting of this excellent institution was again drives him forth, his leisure being wiled away of the externals of history to believe that the Roman these orphans belonged. We doubt it any public school and drives his booty away up into inaccessible fastnesses,

of christianity and the genios of true republicanism are opposed to Slavery, and display your strength. You are called on by the highest motives that can appeal to hu-that the American Anti-Slavery Society advocates disun-that the American Anti-Slavery poppose to slavery, and deputy jour strength. You are enled on by the highest motives that can seppate to his times importively demand such action of form. He means into a development of his mere human faculties. Never, man, hearts to rise and make your views known.—The inte destine do structor, and development of his mere human faculties. Never, man, and every mar's isolated form the series in development of his mere human faculties. The development of his mere huma

himself (nor let his readers) lose sight of the fact that those who urge the measure do so from an intense appre-ciation of the horrors of Slavery. They are men and history of individuals. The last report gives a descrip-those who knew here here and the isself and find its own food. If a senter the readers of the fact that examine the schools rooms. But the pure morality and happy religious influence are better learned from the history of individuals. The last report gives a descrip-tion of the horrors of Slavery. They are men and history of individuals. The last report gives a descrip-tion of the horrors of slavery. They are men and history of individuals. The last report gives a descrip-tion of the horrors of slavery.

this in times are normally in times and the believed, it works in pounds, where it pounds, where it means the second of the seco

We published last week a brief report of the proceedngs of a meeting in Louisville, Kentucky, called to delib erate upon the question of Emancipation in that State .-The Maysville (Ky.) Eagle of the 6th contains a call signed by 475 voters, of great respectability, for a meeting to be held in that place on the 12th, to consider the subject of Slavery. The Eagle says that the following grease and offal, he lies down in his den until necessity plan is that advocated by the majority of those in Kentucky who are in favour of Emancipation :

site character which we have not seen. Resolved, First, That the members of this House do not consider domestic Slavery a blessing. Second, That they do not desire the perpetuation of domestic Slavery in Kontucky. Third, That they deem it wise to acquiesce in the destiny of Slavery in this State, as influenced in its altimate results, by the operations of natural and intrinsic causes only. Fourth, That in the existing condition of Slavery in this State; no practicable scheme of compulsive emancipation would be either just, wise or philauthropic.

little knot of fanatics. But a little knot of fanatics is a great force. Indeed, the men who do anything great force. Indeed, the men who do anything great must be fanatics. Poets prophesy what is right, philoso-phers see it, fanatics accomplish it. Whatever opinion the editor of an Anti Slavery paper may entertain as to the evils or henefits which would result from a dissolution of the Union, he should never by those the should never by those the should never by the should never by the should result from a dissolution of the Union, he should never by the sho

They send the register of the period, and its object. They send to regard it as a truinant to say, that a dire indefeasible successes ? with States glorying in the relation of whet may be the just expectation of the civil-glorying in its Freedom ought not to be in partnership with States glorying in the relations of Massachusets, on entering Souther prisonment, and to the eating may be the sole of the billing on the find Avenue, prisonment, and to the eating may be the sole of the civil-state is powerless, and can give them no protection, now Power has destroyed the liberty of speech, and of the press, and the right of petition—what though the State is powerless and the right of petition—what though the bige before. We were among those who were rejoiced the compromises of the guited States Constitution, Mas-sachusetts is implicate. In all the crimes and horrors of the sale system—what though the State is powerless, and the right of petition—what though the by corrupt parties to higher ground (for any Anti-Slave-the sales were more the system—what though the Slave there are provend as a big the sale of the trained and brorset of the sales were were more the system—what though the Slave there are of the building, and was press, and the right of petition—what though the by corrupt parties to higher ground (for any Anti-Slave-the sales were more the system—what though the Slave the sale higher ground (for any Anti-Slave-the sale system—what though the Buffelo parties to higher ground (for any Anti-Slave-the slave parties to higher ground (for any Anti-Slave-the sale system—what though the Buffelo parties to higher ground (for any Anti-Slave-the slave the sale the alter of participan. THOMAS H. TAYLOR, D. D. essential right on the altar of patriotism. Slavery is a statatory provision of the Slave States, guaranteed by the Constitution. Upon the discretion of is to enjoy the possession of constitutional rig States where Slavery now exists. It is folly an ongress depends its further extension. Originally, the presentation on the floor of Congress of three fifths of he Southern slaves, was the result of a compromise hich allowed to the smaller States an end compromise the Southern staves, was the result of a compromise which allowed to the smaller States an equal representa-tion in the Senate of the United States. The object of the Wilmot Proviso, is to refuse the sanction of Congress to the extension of Slavery over new territory, California these being provided for on this quantity. gress has had time to get fairly awake. The tional rights of the South in regard to Slavery in to the extension of Slavery over new territory, California alone being unlegislated for on this question. So far as California is or can become a ground of con-tention, the question of Free Soil is settled. By the impossibility of holding slaves there in anticipation of the proof that the most barbarous mode of life has not been able to erase from one of God's human creatures the stamp of humanity; that nature at the most can never make man and his offspring so hideous as can Slavery. And we cannot but be grateful to the Almighty Provi-dence which has brought this child from darkness to the light of Christianity. try, to depend upon herself, to develope the rich which she possesses, she will thrive, and will in spite of the storms which may threaten her North endering that decision final. Now the above are objections to the agitation of the questions which have been often urged, and by some of our wisest statesmen,--yet they are as often overlooked, by Southern demagogues, in the clamour they seem detera civil war between the North and the South ! culous such an idea ! Northern and Southern de for the people to look upon-a Kilkenny cat fig would be rich and full of interest ! but the sober ned to maintain. the Literary World, I was struck with the accounts of but among eningatened Solutions, its nonest aumos-Mr. Layard, an English traveller in the Easl, who was sion is often made—that Slavery is an absolute evil in political economy, and an abstract wrong in morals.— But among enlightened Southerners, the honest admis-Mr. Layard, an English traveller in the Easl, who was attracted by some mounds on the banks of the Tigris. He was seized with a desire to excavate them, returned to Encland and sought from the Government the means to do so; but sought in vain. The mounds haunted him by day and by nighl, until at length, he obtained from the constructed Comparing the means to excavate them, the means to but sought in vain. The mounds haunted him by day and by nighl, until at length, he obtained from the constructed Comparing the means to excavate them are the means to but sought in the difference of the means to but sought in the difference of the means to but sought in the difference of the means to but sought in the difference of the means to but sought in the difference of the means to but the there are the means to be the source of the means to be the source of the means to be the source of the means to be the means to be the source of the means to be assive. The constitution invokes their au-thority through Congress, in legislating for the District the kind. They not only will not engage in a sit might endancer the Union, but they will us per to exist. Neither the Calhouns at the South, Garrisons at the North, guide the destinies of th For all such oltraists there is a popular velo, w as the great safety valve to the nation. Let a day and by night, until at length, he bolance from the eanot be passive. The constitution invokes their au-private purse of Sir Straiford Canning, the means to ex-amine them. He flies to the task, and begins the exca-vations, having to contend with numberless and almost incompaniable difficulties, in procuring labourers, and excedience may overture or overleap the court of conism and nullification rave, and threaten, and sw country, our institutions, our Government ar enough to stand all this, and weather oven bla insurmountable difficulties, in procuring labourers, and expediency may overturn or overleap the court of con abiding foundation

FEBRUARY 22,

et 11 Certainly this is no more like the language Certainly this is no more like the language victorious beligerent, than the language of eig dressed to equals. For the South I repudiate it totally: and look upon its authors, as mad, if heartless assaults—as traitors, if cool and dely It may savour of strogance in the opinion that so obscure an individual as myself shoult to place his opinions in opposition to those of th and reverend seigntors," speaking, fure diviso, of high national concernment. But believes time for the humblest citizen who " believes truth to utter," to disregard mercly selfish of

the tor the number criter who believes ruth to utter," to disregard merely selfish o ions-to sacrifice himseli, if need were, to th if prejudice and fanaticism; if by so doing, he

o fix a rallying point for a patriot gathering, cae of our beloved Constitution and Union, R. B. BRAS Berwick's Bay, Lon. Jan. 15, 1849.

This document, which is published in a slip eared, it seems, in the Planter's Banner, pu

Franklin, La. of the 25th ulto. A later num naper contains an article in reply to Mr. Brast we have not room to copy in full. But th actually condescends to argue the question fashion, and does not once intimate that the

to which Mr. Brashear can be put is that w ator Foote volunteered to make of Mr. Hale.

But if he is in jest he could not have said a t

than that of our friend of the Liberator.

The close of the article in the Banner is we ing, for the important admission it makes in Slavery in the District, and its extension into and New Mexico. We beg leave, moreover, the Banner that the Disunionism of Garrison the fighting sort, and that he and his friends : solution of the Union through other means th bayonet. Mr. Garrison is of a class of men do not know much about in Louisiana. Proha ver-if the Banner will credit it-killed a man or stabbed one with a bowie-knife in a street l

boundaries of Slavery a

unalterably, and that all the South can now h

o quarrel about mere nominal right. Californ -let it go ! The North have already swallowe

settled the question in favour of the North be

States are clear, positive, and cannot be evad

limits, rights, position, are all plainly marked

she will but turn her attention to her true inte

seek to introduce improvements in all branches

In regard to the "Southern platforms," a " s of the Union," "standing by our arms," the the by yonet" acc. &cc. we think Mr. Brashear's correct. Such stuff has had its day, but the

been played over so often that it now neither et

lerest nor commands respect. A division of I

might go to war-it would be a very interesting

tic, both North and South, have no notion of an

wilder storms, and still stand upon a firm, ste

The gold mines of the S

New Mexico with ber.

Vorth,

the slave system—what though the Government was fundamentally subverted by the unconstitutional and pro-fligate annexation of the slaveholding republic of Texas— to demand, for these reasons, a secession of the Common-feat of Slavery by political action could stand together. wealth from the Union excites a smile of derision. What We believed that the step from Anti-Slavery feeling to

fatuity! Mr. Green moved that the petition be read. The Speaker declared the motion to be carried. "Doubled," cried many voices. On standing up to be count-ed, however, opwards of a hundred members responded in the affirmative, and only nine in the negative. The petition was then read by the Clerk. Mr. Green said it deserved grave and respectful consideration, and he there-fore moved its reference to a select committee. Mr. Kellogg, of Pittsfield, moved that it be referred to a Judiciary committee; and it was accordingly given that circetion. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Green Subscription of the marks of the second seco Slavery Society. As to the dissolution of the Union, he said on inquiry Carolina? should they not be stricken off .n Virginia and South

As to the dissolution of the Union, he said on inquiry Garolina 7 perhaps it might be found, that the teacher thus censured obtained his views on this subject from a certain Gover-nor of the Commonwealth—(Governor Briggs.) Colonel Schouler affected to be wholly ignorant of any disunions sentiments that had emanated from any Governor of the it. Political parties have their crises of enthusiasm. State. To quicken his memory, therefore, we make the following extract from an Address to the People of the Free States of the Union, issued at Washington, March subsides after it. The course of these things is as natu-3, 1843, and signed by John Quincy ADAMS, GEOKGE ral and as easily to be foretold as that of the tides. They BRIGGS, and eighteen other members of Congress-have their regular ebb and flow. An unsuccessful elecin reference to the prospective annexation of Texas:

is reference to the prospective annexation of acase. "We hesitate not to may, that annexation, effected by any tion contest, moreover, is a deteat, and octors to agement. During the long interval, between election and agement. During the long interval, between election and election, the forces of a defeated political party must election, the forces of a defeated political party must act or proceeding of the Federal Government, or any of its departments. WOULD BE IDENTICAL WITH DISSO-LUTION. It would be a violation of our national compact, its OBJECTS AND DESIGNS, and the great SLEMENTARY PRIN-CIFLES which entered into its formation, of a character so deep and fundamental, and would be **T** an attempt to thermsize an institution and a power of nature so unjust in themsolvers, so injurious to the interests and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of the Free States, as, in our opinion, not only to result in a dissolution of the Union, but FULLY TO JUSTIFY IT; and we not only assert that the people of the Free States, "OUGHT NOT TO SUBMIT" TO well to believe, for a moment, that they would become par-ticeps crusting the angle a moment, that they would become par-ticeps crusting the slave trade, and the progressive inflaance of the prios States, regarded as an evil and a curse, soon to become extinct under the operation of laws soon to be passed prohibiting the slave trade, and the progressive inflaance of the priosiples of the Revolution."

Dr Now if this is not only to advocate a dissolution of the Union, on the highest religious and nolitical considered in the transformation of the Union, on the highest religious and nolitical considered in the Union. the Union, on the highest religious and political considerations, but also to DECLARE THE UNION ABOLISH-George N. Briggs now ?

Will Colonel Schouler please to read the following diltorial article from the Boston Atlas of March, 1845, and tell us what he thinks of it?

and tell us what he thinks of it? "The die is cast. The Foreign State of Texasis admitted as a part of this Union. The Constitution of these United Btates has been infringed and violated. The glorious char-ter, which our Fathers bequeathed to us, has been disrogard-ed and disgraced. The most solem oaths of a majority of both Houses of Congress have been openly and shamelessly bet at noght. The pirit of rapine and plander has prevain-ed over the inflaence of order and patriotism. The Union of these States hangs now but by a sleader thread. Thoses who choose to remain subordinate to that Union may be sonverted into anything which the selfshores" Those who are not willing to rest under the exercise of marryed power-who are not willing to rest under the severise of which may be converted into anything which the selfshores" marged powe.-who do not chooseko abide by a Government which may be converted into anything which the selfahness of party demagoraes, and the violence of party spirit. may make it, are at *itherty to absolve themselves from that Union* forcer. But a week since, we were sisted States of a well ordered and compact Union-we were members of a noble, peaceful, and legally organized political o partnery. To-day, we find ourselves entangled with a new alliance-colled to hold fellowship with a new partner, of questionable character, smusgled into our concern without our consent, and against the most plain and obvious meaning of the articles of agree-ment by which we were bound together.

THOMAS H. TAVLOR, D. D. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, WM. H. ASPINWALL, SAMUEL S. HOWLAND, TAMES BOORMAN C. V. S. ROOSEVELT.

The following letter from Mr. Chase to the Committee of the Lyceum of National History, contains a brief state-

ment of the capture of the young Bushman whose case detain you by reflections which arise from their history Dr. Smith made the text of the speech which follows it : and the history of the case before you : here is living

Dr. Smith made the text of the speech which follows it: "I bag leave to state, for the information of your Scientific Society, that the Bushman whom I have brought from South Africe came into my possession between four and five years ago, from the hands of a trader who, according to his own account, picked him up in a dying state, while passing through the Bushman country. The Caffras had come upon the Bushman during the time the trader was on his return from an expedition, and had murdered a great many of these poor creatures, many dead bodies being constantly in view. He found that life still remained in the boy Henry, picked him up, placed him in his wagon, nursed him until he was quite recovered, and brought him to Cape Town. On the eve of his starting again for the interior, the trader came and requested me to take charge of him. "I have succeeded in teaching him to speak the English language, but with great trouble. I have found it difficult to command his attention. I have, however, taught him, by taking articles which he could see, and making him repat the names sifter me until he could recollect them, so that he how prononces pretty correctly. When olother were fart put on the boy, he seemed to be in chains, shaking himself, and the history of the case before you: the eight of the start here are and his difficult to command his attention. I have, however, taught him, by taking articles which he could see, and making him repat the names sifter me until he could recollect them, so that he how prononnees pretty correctly. When olother were fart put on the boy, he seemed to be in chains, shaking himself, and the time the starting the travelier in the East, who was attracted by some mounds on the banks of the Tigris. He

now pronounces pretty correctly. When clothes were fir, put on the boy, he seemed to be in chains, shaking himse I the moment he could get out of the presence of other uld often strip off his clothes and leave them on the ground He is somewhat stabborn and disobedient, but I have far succeeded in subduing him without once inflicting the smallest chastisen

bjects which any one present would require a common

but as he has grown three must be much younger.

atisement. I am, sir, your obedient servant, ISAAC OHASE."

Dr. S. M'Cone Smith, Physician to the institution then rose and said, " The Southern part of Africa is divided into three steppes; the lowest, is occupied by the colonists of the Cape, and is immediately bounded by the ocean on the South, East and West, on the North by the Black Mountains which are the Southern boundary of the second steppe, which latter is bounded on the North by the Roogeveld mountains, whose summits are a third table land, some 5000 feet above the level of the ocean, organizations, but only applied to them as an impartial and is partly forest, mostly arid and sandy deserts, and test. It cannot attract to itself the rancorous animosity, seldom visited by rain; this last elevation, whose extent northward is yet unexplained, is the territory of the Bushmen. Caffraland lies to the East, and Namqualand to the west of this region.

From certain affinities in language, the Bushmen are found to be of Holtentot origin; and it is a curious fact ED, in a certain contingency—which contingency has It is not restricted to time and place. Its year-long in the ethnology of the former, that they often invent a happened—then words have no meaning. But where is caucuses are held in the family and the workshop. It language for a special foray upon their neighbour Hot-It is not restricted to time and place. Its year-long knows no distinctions of age or sex, but draws to itself tentots, to protect their plans from discovery : their ar. the yet undissipated sympathies of youth, and contracts ticulation has a clicking sound on these occasions. indissoluble alliance with the finer instinct and more per-The physical appearance of the Bushmen, is best ex-

strain which, through long years of obloquy and derision, irit, may can still keep its single object as fresh and attractive as at first. It is the man of one idea who attai s his end ? Narrowness does not always imply bigotry, but some times concentration.

At the present moment the natural reaction which he followed a crisis of extraordinary Anti-Slavery excitement in politics, shows not only the policy but the abso.

his bed-side, an act from which that gentleman could not himself refrain. To-day I asked Henry if he remembered his native language; a few clicks of the tongue, such as we would express pity with, were his reply: and I felt how utterly an orphan he is, when he could not interpret their meaning. Thus much for the account of the Bushmen. I will not

overcoming the prejudices of the Arab authorities. He science on earth.

finally penetrates deeply into the earth, and Ninevah is

literally made excavalions in the mud and mire of murky cellars, and brought to the light of day the living images you see before you; full of life, full of hope, full of energies, which are being rightly directed to help roll on the flood of light and life, liberty and civilization which God has entrusted to the hands of the American people. These ladies are endowed with the spirit of the Present; and they appeal to you Tor means to aid them in their glorious labour. To such caves they retreat when pursued by the entraged when they have been robbed ; their pursuers of the interview when they have been robbed ; their pursuers of the interview when they have been robbed ; their pursuers of the retrievance when they have been robbed ; their pursuers of the retrievance when they have been robbed ; their pursuers of the retrievance when they have been robbed ; their pursuers of the retrievance when the start their pursuers of the retrievance when the start their pursuers of the retrievance when they have been robbed ; their pursuers of the retrievance when the start their pursuers of the retrievance when they have been robbed ; their pursuers of the retrievance when the start their pursuers of the retrievance the start there are the retrievance when the start their pursuers of the retrievance when the start their pursuers of the retrievance the start there are the retrievance to the start the retrievance to the start the retrievance to the start the retrievance of the retrievance to the start the retrievance to the retrievance to the start the retrievance to the retrievance to the start the retrievance to the retrievance to the start the retrievance tof the retrievance to t

* To such caves they retreat when pursued by the enraged dottentots when they have been robbed; their pursuers ften kindle fires at the mouth of the cave, and destroy 20 r 30 Bushmen at once. † From whose interesting work in Southern 4 Go rom whose interesting work in Southern Africa, re-shed by Carter, most of these statements are gleaned.

elescope to see. The Bushmen are spare in person; the Massachusetts House of Representatives and referred and their complexion is nearly yellow-showing that the to the proper Committee. When there is smoke there colder climate of their elevated region has rendered them is always fire, and Massachusetts has smoked so long in fairer than their kinamen on the coast. They are, in fact, this way that we may reasonably hope that she will * He was supposed to be 18 years of age in April, 1848; blaze by and bye-if cotton does not smother her :

It is offered as a reason for Southern contumacy on the Committee to copy the following Address and

finally penetrates deeply into the earth, and Ninevah is disclosed before him ! The gorgeous figures, with the head of a man, the body of a lion and adorned with wings, made by the Assyrian workmen 3,000 years ago, are un-veiled to his enraptured vision. This traveller was filled with and urged on by the spi-rit of the Past. Some twelve or thirteen years ago, some ladies of this of itschildren, having patiently obtained the means, they cellars, and brought to the light of day the living images you see before you; full of life, full of hone, full of ener.

A favourite topic of declamation is found in the fact, "that this territory has been acquired at the expense of a common blood and treasure' from which is deduced the sel has passed to its present materity; we will of the South must have the larger share subjected to its in-stitutions. We will not detain you with a relation of the we will not detain you with a relation of the sive discussions and measures through which this sal has passed to its present materity; we will of in brief, that memorials in is favour to the Brit liament and to the Congress of the United States for an times, have met with friendly reception of

From whose interesting work in Southern Africa, re-tablished by Carter, most of these statements are gleaned.
Massachusetts on Slavery.
The following Resolutions have been introduced into the Massachusetts House of Representatives and referred to the proper Committee. When there is smoke there is always fire, and Massachusetts has smoked so long in this way that we may reasonably hope that she will blaze by and by e_-if cotton does not smother her:
Resolved, That in the present posture of the deliberation of Congress upon the subject of pSlavery in the Territores

provide an universal Peace " " This prostration of perma-1], nent and universal Peace " " This prostration of perma-1], This Convention was followed by large meetings in England, at which several members of Parliament and other eminent men were present, and where the senti-ments and proceedings of that body were enthusiastically T approved. A deputation from the Convention with an P Address to the British Government was favourably receive J ed by the Premier, and an intimation was given that his Government would readily meet advances from others on T the subject. It is proposed to hold another Convention at Paris in the ensuing month of August, to which dele-gations are invited from all civilised nations.

the store of the s correspondent to the advance of the age in science and ignization. We appeal to the humanity of Philanthro-pists; for the practice of war is more destructive of life, comfort, liberty and virtue, than all the other corrupt customs of the world combined. We appeal to the piety of Christians; for the wide diffusion of the love of God and man enjoined in the Gossiel, finds its greatest ob-vertion in war and martial preparations. We apposed the proceedings of sentence, we may plead that we and man enjoined in the Gostel, finds its greatest obv struction is war and martial preparations. We appeal to the patriotism of citizens; for we would that our country should have the glory, in all future ages, of leading in this enterprise of universal pacification, to which it is pledged by its past agency in the cause, its constant pacific professions, and the freedom of its insti-

and talent ; and some of whom were connected with the Governments of the nations they represented. In this of the proposed honorary member of their body was "em control there was a luminous discussion of the principles of a Congress of Nations, and urgent recommendations of its speedy establishment. We quote one of the Resolutions passed there, with only one dissenting you to bolk upon the 'little more grape' as only another form of a Congress of Nations, composed of duly secure the establishment of a well due to bolk upon the 'little more grape' as only another form of a congress of Nations, composed of duly secure the establishment of a well due to bolk upon the 'little more grape' as only another form of the bundy that the bolk, and the "give 'em hell" as a sort of draught which, so it is brains at the same time, and may move the bowels to a distance not contemplated in the catharties of the old Ma. Resolutions percent is the settled conviction of this body, that the ("That it is the settled conviction of this body, that the Convocation of a Congress of Nations, composed of duly appointed representatives, is of the highest importance; in asmuch as it would secure the establishment of a well di-gested code of laws for the regulation of international inter-course; and by constituting a High Court of Nations, would provide an effectual guaranty for the preservation of perma-tance in a secure the establishment of a well di-course; and by constituting a High Court of Nations, would provide an effectual guaranty for the preservation of perma-large in the cities and the secure in estimation of the transformed of the medical profession. Well methods the prime permanent of the prime permanent of the prime secure the secure in accordance with the phi-large in the cities and the secure in the secure of the secure of the prime secure the secure in the secure in the secure in the secure of the secure in the secure of the secure in the secure of the secure in the secure in the secure of the secure in the secure of the secure secure in the secure in t

losophy of the medical profession. Well, perhaps the Dra. are in the right.

SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS .- In the Mass. Legislature scently Mr. Mayhew, of Tisbury, presented the following petition from one of his constituents:

Tichury Ech 10 1840 To the Honourable Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled: The undersigned, a resident in the town of Tisbury, in Dukes county, would most respectfully request your hon-ourable bodies to pass a law permitting him to impert from the Slaveholding States one or two slaves and hold them in perpetual servitude, for the purpose of cultivating his farm, and as in duty bound will ever pray. Tichury Ech 10 1840

universal friendsmip and prosperity of information somebody would ask that honourable and intelligent body indent to the advance of the age in science and the Mass. General Court, to legalize borse-stealing,

To THE STANDARD.—Perhaps we deserve your reproof, but in extenuation of sentence, we may plead that we had supposed the proceedings of our local meetings would be of much less interest to the readers of the national pa-per, than those of the national meetings must be to all our readers. But as you desire it, we will endeavour here-after to furnish you more promptly with the reports of our meetings — Pa. Freeman. The Freeman is too modest by half; the proceedings of its local Society have a general interest : if they had not

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rst simply on suitable Mr. Bancest persisted that unless the oppo-ractice of flogging could show that the power essary, and that the object of discipline could by other means, the proposition to abolish in an a nullity. Reasons ought to be given, b

that the power

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

Mr. DITLER thought that this was a most fearful experi-ment. Is there nothing in the experience of the English French, and Russian service; nothing in the testimony o our own officers to be regarded; nothing in the lessons o experience? Are we to be controlled by a sickly senti-mentality—by appeals to the prejudices of an irresponsibh multitude? (We suppose Mr. Buller meant the people.)— We should not act upon this subject without a full under standing. He pleaded that mere reprimands and bread and water would not avail as a substitute for the discoline en-forced by a prompt punishment of the refractory and diso bedient.

Mr. BREESE moved to amend the amendment, by con-fining the abolition of flogging to the navy yards and shore stations of the United States. The men could be punished by imprisonment on shore; but such a punishment would not be practicable at sea. Nor was the system of flogging regarded as a degradation at sea; and it was a false philan-thropy which contemplated it in the light of a disgrace to the men

Mr. CLAYTON thought the case of the ship in which 900 Mr. CLAYTON thought the case of the ship in which 900 lashes were adminietered was an extraordinary one, and by no means a standard by which to judge of the extent of the practice. The Britush Admirality have had this subject under advisement, and they had been able to hit upon no substitute for the punishment of the lash. The practice was, also, one which the experience of our own service had proved to be the most efficient for discipline. He was opposed, therefore, to the amendment and he would call for the ayes and noes, and hoped the Senate would give a strong vole against the ill-timed innovation. Mr. HALZE-The Senator calls for a strong vote for the cat-ornine-tails. And he nesks the ayes and nays. Why, you have called for them long aco. He may rally a strong

cat-ornine-tails. And he asks the ayes and nays. Why sir, I have called for them long ago. He may rally a stron host to support him, but I promise you I shall rally a muc stronger one. The days of the cat-ornine-tails have gon by. In '49, their funeral will be preached, and a monumer erected with the inscription,

HERE LIES THE LAST

The SPEARER said that the gendeman, if he wished to make a speech, must obtain consent. Mr. WENTWORTH rose to a question of order. The SPEARER remarked that Mr. Hudson had asked leave to present a resolution. Mr. WENTWORTH remarked that his point was this: The gendeman from Massachusett asked te make a speech, and a Southern gentleman made objection to the reading of the first line of the resolutions. He hoped that the gentleman (Mr. Ashmun) would be permitted to go on. Mr. HUDSON offered his resolution-that the Clerk retain ten per cent from the pay of Mr. Morrison as security that he will deliver the books for members under the contract. Mr. STEPHENS moved that the House adjourn, but the question was not put. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Assmury, of Massachusetts, rose and expressed the wishto have it corrected in one particular. It stated that Mr. Wallace, yesterday, "by special permission," addres-sed the House on the Slavery question. There was, he suid, no special leave given; no vote was taken upon the subject; no objection was made to the gentleman's speak-ing. He wished to have this fact entered on the journal; also the fact that he himself attempted to address the House on the same subject, but could not, because objections were made. The SPEAKER requested the gentleman from Massachu-setts to reduce his motion to wither, which was according-

 The journal of yesterday's proceedings having been presented, to extend Shavery over the alternative were ade presented, to extend Shavery over the territories, or dissolver the presented to extend Shavery over the territories, or dissolver and the shave it corrected in one particular. It started that the shave it corrected in one particular. It started that the shave it corrected in one particular. It started that the shave it corrected in one started about the shave it corrected in one started the second to be generation. There was, he shave it corrected in one started the second the specific was taken upon it during second to be constrained. The shaves it could not, because objections was made to the generation within the latterned to and the shaves it was debaided by MR- Barnsaza, or list of the shave the second the shave the second part of the second the shave the shave the second the shave the The subject of Sisvery came up again on the lots, and of S the debafs the correspondent of the Herald gives the follow. Sr Ing report: M. STARKWEATHER, of New York, proceeded to discuss the quasition of the day-the extension of Siavery. Congress, is glaiation into territories belonging to the people of the Uni-tie destates; and the consequence is, that they have a right to exclude Siavery therefrom. In the second place, that less sizes is a great political, more is down on the contry; and the there welfare and property of the contry; and therefore, it seems to follow that Congress is bound to exert in spower to prevent its extension. He replied to the re-marks of Messers. Bayly and Rhett, delivered last session, who, he said, had maintained that Congress has no constitu-witional right to extend its power over the territories, so us to exclude Siavery, and that the ordinance of 1787 is null and the associated its power over the territories, so us to exclude Siavery, and that the ordinance of 1787 is null and the support his argument. There was an authority which, so far as he knew, had never been resorted to, shough derived re-from the source of all sovereignty—the people; for be con-form the source of all sovereignty—the people; for be con-form the source of all sovereignty—the people; the await was presented to the people; whether Congress has the constitutional power to legislate for the territories, and, if it have, whether the power shall be extended or not 7 Who pretends that there was and the United States, or the Ind pendent Treasury, or as to the power of Congress to make details about the same of the Sinter. They pass fer disaver it was made by the South-by Georgia, by Florida, Virginia, and other siaveholding States. They pass for the senses. The question was that of Slavery. Who made the issue? It was made by the South-by Georgia, by Florida, Virginia, and other siaveholding States. They pass fer disaveholding resolutions in advance of the Slavery. Who made the issue? It was made by the South, The Committee then rose, when Mr. WENTWORTH moved that the House take a recess until five o'clock. This was disagreed to, And an adjournment took place.

lows in the Tribune: Mr. VINTON of Ohio, finally gained the floor, and offer-ed a resolution to terminate the debate on the Mexican In-demnity bill at 2 o'clock on Wednesday next. Mr. Tooms of Georgia, moved to amend the resolution by substituting Monday next for Wednesday; upon which the Yeas and Nays were ordered. The amendment was carried—Yeas 82, Nays 73. The resolution was then adopted. On motion of Mr. Rocxwetzt, the House 'then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CARLE, of Florida, Chair-man and took up the bill making an appropriation to carry out the twelfth article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. M. BUCKNER of Kentucky, then rose and addressed the

And and the twelfth article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. M. BUCKNER of Kentucky, then rose and addressed the Committee on the Slavery Question and the Mexican war in general, dwelling particularly upon the territorial view of the subject, and advocating conservative doctrines.— He contended that Slavery would never go to California.— that Congress had no power and ought to exercise it, to keep Slavery out of the New Territories. M. STRPHENS of Georgia, followed, contending against all legislation for California, and maintaining that two-thirds of the subject, and above to compel the House to vote appropriations for the purchase of territories. He explain-ed what he considered the rights of the House, and said that when the principle should be established that the behest of the President and the Senate, neither the Union or the Government, nor anything else would be worth pre-serving. Establish this principle, that whatever the Presi-dent and supported in the teeh of the constitution which a standing army might be permanently stationed in Cali-fornia, and supported in the teeth of the constitution which a treaty with New-Granada might be framed, giving five, len, or fifty millions for the right of way across the Isth-mus. He condemned all such doctrine. very, and that Congress has no power to legislate on the respectively.
very, and that Congress has no power to legislate on the requestion of Slavery.
Mr. SAWYER said that he would like that gentleman to be read that portion of the letter which asserted such doctrine.
Mr. STARKWEATHER -- I say, virtually declared.
Mr. STARKWEATHER read at extrast, in substance, that whether Slavery were stationary or progressive, it would a mount to the same. The same number of alaves would only be apread over a greater extent of territory. He said that General Cass declared himself virtually in favour of the extension of Slavery. This was too plain to admit of any question. The democratic State of New York was asked to ratify the nomination. But she was not a party to it—was not even a witness to it. Under this condition of things, Mr. Yan Buren was assailed with the most opprobrious epithets. He recollected that argentleman from Georgis, (Mr. Iverson) a State that nad placed himself in the ranks of the mark of traitor on his forehead, earrying with him the scorn and contempt of all bonourable meni-meaning Southern men, he presumed. What ! Mr. Van Buren desert the South ? Why, the South ceverthown. Did New York were south the mark of traitor on his forehead, carrying with him the scorn and contempt of all bonourable meni-meaning Southern men, he presumed. What ! Mr. Van Buren desert the South ? Why, the South deserthed him to 1844; because he wrote the Texas

men, he presumed. What all, year burdt the south 'Wey, the South descried New York descri the South 'Wey, the South descried New York descri the South 'Wey, the South descried New York descri the South 'Wey, the South ? No, they invested all their political capital to support the issue which the South had made. Silas Wright. He an eminent statesman and profound jurits, around whose paign was opened in Mr. Starkweather's own little willage, on the beautiful banks of the Susquehanna. On the folds an of the banner were emblazoned the names of ''Polk and Dal liss, and Wright and Gardner.'' If any asked "who is James K. Polk ?' the inquirer was referred to Silas Wright. That N eminent statesman is no more ; he is gone to ''the bound whence no traveller e'er returns.'' but his memory lives. "We were me to not the campaign of 1848, and what were we told T The armour of warfare was scacely put on, when we were me to not he threshold. and asked to swear allegiance to the South; that we of New York shall prove the baltimer Convention. The oath was made a condition of our admission; but the South was inflammable. There is it the condition, and usonisfion is the only alternative. Mr. Starkweather thanked God, for the honour of his State, that the baltimore Convention. The oath was made a condition of our admission; but the South was inflammable. There is it an the issue. Honourable jivy due to ber oha-racter. Cass was nominated; it was now necessary to sas. "I take the release of Mr. Polk were proscribed—not for a stark weather thanked God, for the honour of his State, that the condition, and suprimed mot only of New York, and of our admission; but the South was inflammable. There is it an the issue. Honourable gardentemen, not only of New York, but elsewhere, were turned out of office. They who contri-buted to the election of Mr. Polk were proscribed—not for a stark General. If those who did not sustain the Baltimore oominations are describer, hon there are a hundred and the wenty thousand of them in New York, or more t the South deserted him in 1844; because he wrote the Texa

LAAVERY STAANDARD.
Job
LAAVERY STAANDARD.
Job
The Strake reading control of the sentence.
M. Warwowarn ose in a question of order.
The Strake remarked that the noise were the save owere, in forty out of six, to demonstrate the save owere, in forty out of six, to demonstrate the save owere, in forty out of six, to demonstrate the save owere, in the save owere, in forty out of six, to demonstrate the save owere, in the save owere, in forty out of six, to demonstrate the save owere, in forty out of six, to demonstrate the save owere, in the save owere, in the save owere, in the save owere, in the save owere, is the save owere, is the save owere owere.
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The resolution of the save data were saved to extend the matter into their own hands the save owere the save of the save of the save owere the save owere the

In the House on the 17th, the debate is reported as fol-

ows in the Tribune:

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In Northampton, Mass. February 13, Rev. J. P. LESLEY, of Milton, to Miss SUSAN J. LYMAN, dawghter of the late Hon. Joseph Lymman. Jn Singapore, November 27, FRANCIS WINDSOR FAY, Esq. of Boston, to Miss ELIZABETH ANNE, daughter of Thomas Owen Crane, Esq.

Bieb.

At Matanzas, Cuba, on the 18th January, aged 20, ANNIS, wile of Łdgar Howland, of this city, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cogswell, of New Brunswick, N. J. At Warren, Trumbull co. O. Mrs. JULA H. KING, wife of Hon. Leicester King, the distinguished Abolitonist, in the 59th year of her age. She was a native of Sheffield. Com. and was married to Judge King in 1817, moving to Warten three years after.

Voln. and was matried to Judge King in 1817, moving to Varien three years after. In Havana, January 20, of consumption, Mr. CharLes A. CLAYTON, son of Hen. John M. Clayton, of the United states Senste, aged 24 At Butternuts, Otsego county, on the 2d instant, John Ox Morkis, Esq. son of the late Gen. Lewis Morris, and he uncle of Mrs. Hamilton Fish and Mr. John A. Collier, ged 67 verse. ed 67 y

years. pokline, Mass. February 9, Mrs. Elizabeth S. wife

To Brookline, Mass. February 9, Mrs. ELIZABETH S. wife if S. H. Perkins, Esq. In Boston, February 15, HERMAN HUIDEROPER, eldest son of Rev. James Freeman Clarke, S years 4 months.

Acknowledgments.

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o subscribers, only where epider, but a recepted soll sub-cets the receiver to letter postage. Our subscribers, there-ore, will find a bill, unreceipted of course, in the papers at the expiration of the time to which they have paid. The amount received for subscription is acknowledged above, and the whole number to which the subscriber has paid pre-beding bis name.

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BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

REPUBLICATION OF The London Quarterly Review, The Edinburgh Review, The North British Review, The Westminster Review, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. The wide spread fame of these splendid Periodicals reners it needless to say much in their praise. As literary rgans, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of ach is marked by a dignity, candour, and forbearance, not

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England-Tory, Whig, and Radical-"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Radical.

The "North British Review" is more of a religious

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

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whose business it was to proand would reduce it to practice everywhere where the general government holds sway.

That the system has been successfully established at Washington, in both Houses of Congress we needed no evidence at this late day, but we do not remember to have seen a more striking instance of it than was displayed in the occurrence complained of by Mr. Ashmun. It hardly needed a Southern Convention to whip a House, which would submit to such an act of overseerism, into plantation order.

Ma. GREELEY'S BOOKS .- The Hon. Horace Greeley has transmitted his share of the Congressional books to Mayor Havemeyer as a donation to the citizens of New York. After expressing in a letter to the Mayor, his approval of the publication and distribution of such works by Congress, and declaring that, in his opinion, they should be so diffused as to henefit the people at large, he Says :

If the noble Free Library for which our city is to be indebted to the wise munificence of John Jacob Astor were now in being, I would suggest the addition of these o the contents of that Library : but since it is not, and in view of the probability that our principal Li-braries of established fame and usefulness have been already supplied from among the numerous sets of these books hitherto voted to our city, I will venture to mention the Free Academy as among the institutions deserving onsideration in the disposal of this public property.

Mr. Greeley's vote and his reason therefor in regard to this matter have been a good deal commented upon, but hobody, we presume, will be hypercritical enough to complain of the use which he has finally made of this Congressional perquisite.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, M. D .- The Albany correspondent of the Evening Post says that at the recent session of the New York State Medical Society the following Preamble and

Resolution were offered to that body by a member: "Whereas, the Medical Society of the State of Ne York recognizes in the declaration of General Taylor," th "Whereas, 'the Medical Society of the Taylor, "that York recognizes in the declaration of General Taylor, "that hs would never leave behind him his sick and wounded." senti interest emineally honouarble to him, and characteristic of a true disciple of humanity, and constituting a bond of al-liances and brotherhood with the medical profession, and, whereas, they deem it meet to signalize said declaration, "Therefore, be it resolved, that the name of Zachary Taylor be presented to the Hon. the Regents of the Uni-versity, for the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine." Nir Astley Conner, we think it was, who said that a sur-

ments eminently housarble to him, and characteristic of line action by the time disciple of humanity, and constituting a bond of a structure disciple of humanity, and constituting a bond of a structure disciple of humanity, and constituting a bond of a structure disciple of humanity, and constituting a bond of a structure disciple of humanity, and constituting a bond of a structure disciple of humanity, and constituting a bond of a structure disciple of humanity, and constituting a bond of a structure disciple of humanity, and constituting a bond of a structure disciple of humanity, and constituting a bond of a structure disciple of humanity, and constituting a bond of a structure disciple of humanity, and constituting a bond of a structure disciple of the structure disciple of

 the proposed amendment for abolishing corporeal punishment, abolished all punishment, for what punishment convorted ?
 Mr. HALK amended his amendment so as to read,
 And provided that all laws and parts of laws authorizing the infliction of the punishment of whipping in the navy of the United States be, and the same are hereby repealed.
 Mr. BENTON suggested that amendments of this character retarded action upon the appropriation bills, and were improper on that account. He was opposed to flogging.
 Among the ancient Romans a citizen of Rome could not be whipped, and I believe that an American is as good as a Roman and better than a Roman. By the laws of Rome a citizen could not be scourged—that was reserved for slaves, but for all that, he thought the amendment was out of place in an appropriation bill.
 The question resulted 17 to 32, as follows:—
 YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Borland, Bradbury, Cameron, Clarke, Davis of Massachuserts, Dix, Dodge of Iowa, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Metcal, Niles, Underwood, Upam, and Walker—17.
 Mays—Messrs. Atchison, Atherton, Badzer, Bell, Berrien, Builer, Calhoun, Clayton, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton. Dickusson, Downs, Fitzgerald, Fitzpatrick. Foote, Greene, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of Louisian, and yonson of Georgia, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Slurgeon. Turney, Westcott, and Yule=-32.
 Sothe amendment was rejected.
 Of the part of the proceedings in the House on the same day, the Heradd gives the following report:
 SOUTH CAROLINA AND BLAVERY. that only bloodshed and instruments of gestruction could be successful. It is high time that the sailors of the nary, whose business it was to protect the commerce and extend its operations in all quarters of the world, should be ex-empted from this barbarous, degrading, and humiliating punishment. Let us try the experiment of humanity; we have tried the system of brutality and degradation; let us try that of civilized usage, and see if the sailor has not something of the common feelings of a man in his bosom. He denied that sailors desired this degradation. He be-lieved the officers of the American Navy were not only a brave and intelligent, but a generous body of men; but where arbitrary power was allowed, it would be abused, abuses. This odious practice of flogging was well calcula-ted to produce mutiny, and it was a system so repulsive to the feelings of a man, that it ought to produce mutiny. Mr. ATURETON raised a question of order, and after some conversation upon it, Mr. Hale agreed to withdraw his mo-tion to strike out and insert, until the question was taken inst simply on striking out the proviso of the House. Mr. BARDER peristed that unless the optonents of the practice of flogging could show that the power was unne-practice of flogging could show that the power was unne-

SOUTH CAROLINA AND SLAVERY.

Mr. WALLACE asked leave to present the resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina. It' No objection," 'the objection. 'J He said he knew that the debate was not al-lowable. Gentlemen would do him the justice to admit, that during the brief period that he had a seat here, he had trespassed but little on the time of the House. He asked trespassed

ision to make a few remarks. Speaker said that if there was no objection, the

The SPEAKER said that if there was no objection, the enternan would proceed. The CLERK read the resolutions, to the effect that the ime for discussion on the Slavery question is passed, and hat South Carolina is prepared to co-operate with her sis-er States in opposition against the Wilmot Proviso; and er States in opposition against the Wilmot Proviso;

cessary, and the proposition to be given, because merr than a nullity. Reasons ought to be given, because merr thatorical declamation and exaggeration was calculated to do injury to the character of the service. He hoped the Senator from New Hambabire would reconsider and retrac that expression that the punishment of flogging ought to pro-duce mutiny, because such a declaration from a Senator i duce mutiny, because such a declaration from a Senator i bis place was calculated to encourage mutiny, and if mut ny should grow out of it, the Senator might be held ru synonible to his conscience for the consequences. M groneible to his conscience for the consequences. M effect bad men in the service; the good and obedient we effect by the practice, rather than sufferers from it. Mr. HALE contended that there was no humanity in it a genomic to the official reports. On board one of our sloon ferred to the official reports. On board one of our sloon ferred to the official reports. Con board one of our sloon ferred to the official reports. The bis in places every of to ien lastics a day; and allowing thirty ships to be in con mission, it would give an average of 300 lastes every da in the navy of the United States. This would make is stream of blood strong enough to illustrate his argument. His statements, therefore, were not mere idle declamation; no, not idle declamation, but-Mr. BERRIEN-Rhetorical declamation. Mr. HALE-They were not rhetorical declamation. r States in opposition against the Wilmot Proviso; and nat the Governor transmit a copy of the report of the committee on Federal Relations, to each of the Governors f the several States of the Union. Mr. ContAMBE inquired whether the resolutions were of the several States of the Union. Mr. Collames inquired whether the resolutions were passed by the Legislature itself, or were they the report of

committee merely. The CLERK read—that the resolutions were passed by the

res, and sent to the Senate Mr. Gippings rose to a question of order; he asked to

His state: The state of the short for the state of the state of the short states, with the state of the short states and when we are done with this, I Mr. By the short states argued state and when we are done with this, I more states argued states and when we are done with this, I more states argued states and when we are done with this, I more states argued states and when we are done with this, I more states argued states and when we are done with this, I more states argued states and when we are done with this, I more states and when we are done with this, I more states and when we are done with this, I more states and when we are done with this, I more states and when we are done with this, I more states and when we are done with this, I more states and when we are done with this, I more states and when we are done with this, I more states and when we are done with this, I more states argued as a done the something was and the something. He regretted to see the Senate argued as and the something the somet In Gunuse-I can't consent. Mr. GIDDINGE-I can't consent. THE SPEAKEE-I is too late. ["Too late" "too late."] Mr. GIDDINGS-I did not know it. Mr. WALLACE said that he rose to present the resolutions assed by the Legislature of South Carolina, in December ast, with regard to the attempt to exclude Slavery from he territory of the United States. He availed himself of he kind indelgence extended to him by the House, to ex-kind indelgence extended to him by the House, to ex-tended a concrease of the principle they assert Jasi, with regard to the attempt to exclude Slavery from the territory of the United States. He availed himself of the sentiments they express. He claimed to know the sentiments they express. He claimed to know the sentiments they express. He claimed to know the claim of the sentiments they express. He claimed to know the claim of the sentiments they express. He claimed to know the claimed to know the sentiments they express. He claimed to know the claimed to know the sentiments they express. He claimed to know the claimed to know the sentiments they express. He claimed to know the claimed to know the sentiments they express. He claimed to know the claimed to know the sentiments they express. He claimed to know the claimed to know the sentiment they expressed the sentimed to know the claimed to know the sentiment they expressed the sentiment the claimed to know the sentiment they expressed the claimed to know the sentiment they expressed the sentiment they expressed the claimed to know the sentiment they expressed the claim the sentiment they expressed the sentiment they expressed the claimed to know the sentiment they expressed the sentiment they expressed the claimed to know the sentiment they expressed the claimed to know the sentiment they expressed the sentiment they expressed the claimed to know the sentiment they expressed the claimed to know they expressed the sentiment they expressed they express

Starkweather thanked God, for the honour of his State, that the condition was spurned with that dignity due to her oha-racter. Cass was nominated; it was now necessary to sue tacter. The subject of the subject to the south at the subject to the south at mate an issue which in the continer poss his Executive vote to the measures which Con-tarylor, for the reason that he was a Southern man, and there in the north. He delied that Congress has no power ago, in which he held with President Polk two sessions for the subject of Elsevery in the territories, and there would we to any bill to probibit action in the premises. A furge portion of Mr. Starkweather's democratif friends sary ported General Taylor, on the ground that he would not exer-ed the spe miraculous change. He declared that Congress has no power over the subject of Blavery in the territories, and that he would veto any bill to prohibit action in the premises. A large portion of Mr. Starkweather's democratic friends anp ported General Taylor, on the ground that he would not exer-cise the veto power : and Southern men voted for him because they believed that General Cass would not adhere to the po-sition which he had taken. He proclaimed, in his seat, to-day, that the people settled the controversy in the late Presi-dential election, and had proclaimed to the world against the extension of Blavery ; and it remains to be seen whether the will of the people will be carried out. Mr. WILSON, of New Hampshire, looked on this question not as the question of this country, but the question of the age. It is not merely occupying public attention on this continent but in Europe and the world. Opinnons were very liberally expressed, the other day by the gentleman the wish that a Slavery restriction clause should be attach-ed to the bill. The President, in that conversation, assur-ed the speaker that if he would introduce a joint resolution containing the proviso that Slavery should not exist in any territory which might be acquired from Mexico, it would be acceptable even to. Mississippi; and he urged him to bring it forward in that form. Mr. Wilmot said he regret-ted that the matter had been alluded to, simply because he did not wish to be considered a retailer of private consul-tations—not for any other reason. He was not disposed to shun responsibility; and, he concluded, before God, this was substantially what the President said. Mr. McCLELLAND now resumed the floor, and proceeded with a speech of some ability, chiefly upon the Slavery question and its history in connection with the North-western territory question. He stated his objections to the compromise bill of the last gestion, and said that the South-ern members cunningly devised bills for the new territories so as to avoid a decisive vote by Congress prohibiting Slavery there.

as as to avoid a decisive vote by Congress prohibiting Slavery there. Mr. Thomrson of Kentucky spoke for an hour, discussing the Tariff and Slavery question, eschewing the dead Bank, and foreshadowing that the incoming administration would satisfy the people with regard to all these great questions. He was opposed to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. He pictured the consequences which he believed would inevitably ensue, and pronounced the pro-position preposterous. He discussed the territorial question and maintained that Congress should not shirk from the re-sponsibility of passing the necessary laws for the Govern-ment of new territories, His conclusion was eloquent and and effective, eugolistic of the patriotic population of both the North and the South. Mr. JENKINS of New York, followed at consider able length and was succeeded by Jonn A. RockweLL of Con-necticut, Mr. FICKLIN of Illinois, Mr. CHISFIELD of Md.and others, until after 10 o'clock, when the Honse adjourned.

of life is about. If the chind wants anything brough the brings it himself. It is labour. This kind of labour influences the brings it himself. It is labour. This kind of labour influences the brings it himself. It is labour. This kind of labour influences the brings it himself. It is labour. This kind of labour influences the brings it himself. It is labour. This kind of labour influences the feelings and action of the people of the North. He proceeded to speak of Slavery as connected with political affairs. In the first place he'did not assent, in the broadest extent, to the suffering of the negroes. He did not believe that the saves were subjeted to critical suffering; he believe that the saves were subjeted to critical suffering; he believe that their wants were supplied by their masters and mist treeses. Their condition of Slavery. In the North, no at the saves, wood, but he has hope for his children. In the village is chools, the poorest scholars stad at the head of their same poor mothers, however scanty their means of at hers and poor mothers, however scanty their means of at labour and poer mothers, however scanty the the hope that, in the free country, their children may become the first mean and women of the age and country. The question was, inher, staves, wood, and lumber of all kinds of the growth of the United States of America into Canada, whenever similar articles, the production of Canada, shall be admitar articles, the production of Canada, shall be admitar articles. The save of the source is the without duty into the said United States."

Mr. RHETT of South Carolina, here begged leave to as-ure the honourable gentleman that nobody on his side of he House had controverted the doctrine which he was contending for. Contending for. Mr. STEPHERS said it had not been controverted, and gentlemen knew it; and he felt ashamed that he was obliged to stand up for it, such was the degeneracy of the times.— He then proceeded to denounce the whole course of the present Administration, as outrageous and unconstitution-al, and not a while better than that of a brigand or a Charles II. to whose history he referred. He pictured our prospects and happiness—the Oregon question settled and Texas an-nexed—with no territory to contend about any longer—our career of glory might have been onward and upward.— Nothing but the foul spirit of the infernal regions could have surred up the dark catalogue of usurpations and ag-gressions which was followed by the actof the Executive. He teclaration that the Executive unconstitutionally brought on the war. In his view, is would be a long time before had ollar toward paying for territory from which his peo-ple were to be excluded. Mexico had been properly de-nominated by a Senator the forbidden fruit, and yet that senator took a bite of it. He replied to the President's argument relative to the Protocol, recapitulating the cheat which the Presiden fur action, on Mexico, on Senator Bexrox, and on Mr. Winkor. whose Proviso he had once promised to approve, and lastly, and above all, on the American peo-ple... The galleries of the House were much crowded to-day. Mr. STEPHENS said it had not been controverted, and terary character is of the very highest order. The Westminster" though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarerly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two teviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage by this combination of uniting in one work the best features of both as hereto ore issued.

often found in works of a party character.

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GEORGE W. TAYLOR. Fifth and, Cherry streets, Philadelphia 10th mo.19.

know whether debate was in order. The SPEAKER replied, not without the unanimous consent of the House.

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD

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Poetry.

From the Evening Post. MAN.

BY AUGUST YON KOTZEBUE. Translated from the German, by John F. Van Eden Holtermann

O! what is man ?-half brute, half angel, Small, piteous, needy,-glorious, great ! And thousand fortunes, thousand changes, And thousand blessings-are his fate. To him are born the sweetest pleasures ; And often one too quickly flies. He's harrassed by a thousand evils ; He lives, grows old, unnerves, and-dies.

1 see Creation's great achievement ; ! Admire, fall prostrate down in prayer ; Perceive that, in God's chosen image, I am, on earth, tho' First-the Fair. Swilt phantasy supplies me wings, And carries me to worlds unknown ; As swiftly, freed from transient things, Dust turns to dust-Earth claims its own. III.

Immensely great-supremely little, Of weakness full-creative, strong; Of sea and land the mighty ruler-The slave of vice and passion's throng! Thus man ascends to lofty greatness-. Braves nature, fortune, time and fate ; He sinks in fetters, pines in darkness, And falls below the brutal state.

IV. He preaches wisdom, sings of virtue ; Bends at their shrine with aspect grave, Forgets himself, and wastes his power ; Binks in voluptuous arms a slave. Dreams of beatitude in deserts; Awakes, to shudder and repent; Strives manly against every passion, And owns his good—yet weak intent. V.

Thou master-piece, from hands divine ! Should this thy only portion be ? Should thy creation's aim here end ? Should'st thou of life no object see ? No! for eternity God's formed thee; For greater glory, brighter light, And every evil-every blessing, He sent thee but to guide thee right.

VI. The errors of the years of childhood Shall to the man experience prove; 'Tis only after toil and dangers That true repose is worth our love; When we, with searching looks for knowledge, Aspire to wisdom, truth and light ; Then only do our hearts feel rapture When shades dispelled leave clear the sight.

VII. Yonder, where suns at distance move, The glory of the world I'll see; Behold Jchovah's might and love, In robes of light and majesty ; The clouds have vanished from the sky ; I see what hidden was before ; With angel's strength I mount on high, And suns and planets are no more

Miscellany.

The Baughter of the Riccarees. TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN. BY JULIETTE BAUER.

From the Liberty Bell.*

A BURNING September sun shot its ardent rays on the large sugar and cotton plantations of Louisiana. The effeminate planter retired into the inte-rior of his cool dwelling, and behind well closed shutters, with the claret-filled goblet by his side, lay dreamingly on his rocking-chair, killing time by

playing with a silver spoon with the lump of ice shining like-a ruby in the wine. But in the field, exposed to the burning heat which fell on their naked shoulders, stood the long rows of negro slaves, men, women and children rows of negro slaves, men, women and children, collecting the cotton from their wooden shells, and in the shadow of a neighbouring tree the overseer, whtp in hand, languidly watched the panting groups, casting a longing look now and then to the distant piazza of the dwelling-house where a more pleasing picture enchained his eye. Two steps led to the gallery round the master's house, which was ornamented with flowers of the most gorgeous colours and delicious perfume. But not only flowers ornamented the entrance to Mr.

not only flowers ornamented the entrance to Mr. Beaufort's house, who was known as one of the richest planters in the district of the "fausse rivière;" not only flowers swung gently in the scarce perceptible west wind blowing from the region of the river, but among the bud and fruit-enwreathed pillars,

In the process of the many that the second the second the part of the stranger, but is an anger of the stranger of the stranger, but is an anger of the stranger of the stranger, but is an anger of the stranger of the strang

<text> the water, for the cold was paralyzing my limbs, I tried to release my hands from the chains which yet bound them. I was successful. They were leather thongs and had stretched with the water,— my hands slipped out and I was free! Now I fear-ed nothing; the man must have leit the spot or else been drowned; I dived, rose again, and in a few I did not dare to show myself; I crept slowly and cautiously along the warm bank and relieved my heart by praver and tears of gratitude. They soon settled on the terms, and also how in three days Duxton would join Pitwell on his way to Texas, whither he was going with several slaves, bought from dishonest overseers or acquired as Saise, or as her full name was, Madounis-Ais; had been obtained. Duxton had already secured a considera-obtained. Duxton had already secured a considera-iotained. Duxton had already secured a considera-iotained. But yet Beautort's plantation, and hoped to be able to take several slaves with him, by making them fair pro-mises of less work, more liberty, and a better cli-

cautiously along the warm bank and releved iny heart by prayer and tears of gratitude. The rest you know. Your father found me a few days fater in the woods. You protected me, and in your heart I have found kindness and assist-and in your heart I have found kindness and assist-as he dismounted at the door, his horse fell down worn out with fatigue. Without bestowing a look

ance. Then why your continual sorrow, my dear child, said the maiden. You are with friends who will not permit you to be harmed; or have you any oth-er griefs? the pudge was a good man, humane in the exer-tion of the state of the s

Did you see, said Saise, looking round anxiously, how they gave up the poor creature to her master, who he said had run away from him ? But it was a slow and had case. It seems to me But it was a slave, and he was her master.

St. Clyde lives?

also that you look upon all this in too romantic a manner; but if it is all true I do not see how I can But he had the bill of sale, in which her whole reson was described, replied Gabriele.

But is it not possible to release her from this man's They took her away in chains, continued Saise with increasing terror, and such a bill of sale is power until we can bring witnesses from her own

with increasing terror, and such a one of site is power the we can oblig in the control of the provided in the rest of the site of the si

ed to the side of her friend to console her, though she knew too well the danger which would threaten her if she were again discovered by the robber. Come, she said to the weeping one. I know how to help thee. You know our friend, the young Cre-I fear not, at all events it is the safest plan. Per-

Come, she said to the weeping one. I know how to help thee. You know our friend, the young Cre-ole, St. Clyde, he is friendly to us both, to you as well as to me, he will advise us. Either he will hasten to the Cherokees or Osages to bring wines-ses, or he will send a messenger. At all events it and then we can proceed in the must accuse the robber, that is the only way to avoid his persecution. Celeste, Celeste, she called to the little child who was vet counting the fowls, come here, and first send me Endymion, said Gabriele, you know where Mr. Endymion, said Gabriele, you know where Mr. Buy and always buy, sighed the Creole.

Endymion, said Gabriele, you know where Mr.

And then when you-when Saise is yours? I shall go to a distant land where men are not sold nd bought like animals. With Saise ?

With my wife.

Then farewell, St. Clyde. May God protect and id you! B. Clyde kissed her hand, mounted his horse, and the almost frozen girl revived; with all the power id you !

galloped along the stream, to the ferry. While the ferry-boat was taking him and his horse across, he chain which bound her wrists, and dashed it with asked if Indians had crossed the river yesterday. Yes: they crossed the river in two canoes, letting

And do you think I shall find them? I don't think it will be difficult. They had a quantity of whiskey with them, and so they will the barroaching signal, drew his broad knile from the sheath, and bounding towards the shrinking victim, to that little house there, peeping through the cot-Death-struck, Saise fell to th Death-struck, Saise fell to the ground in the yel-

ton trees. I dare say they can tell you in what direc-low herbage, but Duxon flew to the coach, tore out a large pocket-book which he hid under his waist-The boat now reached the land. St. Clyde again mounted his horse and bastened to the but which over his shoulder, leaped on his horse and disappear-

had been pointed out to him. The backwoodsman stood at the door. St. Clyde asked him if he knew where the Indians were who had crossed the ferry the previous day. The former, without replying, stood in a listening attitude, and with a wild cry of agony, leaped from the saddle and

remained replying, store in that position, while St. [ell on the bleeding body of the beautiful girl, the Clyde twice repeated the question. There they are in the wood, he replied, at last pointing to a narrow path which led into the thicket.

caught sight of him trying to raise his fallen horse. He stopped his poney, raised the gun, and the red The Indians? asked St. Clyde, in surprise. Yes, nodded the American, and continued to smake dask blazed through the dark wood.

icarees sounded through Wind would would be the would be would

I know you have much influence over your father and that fellow. Persuade them not to claim Saise this night, and let her remain with you; or, if that is impossible, with that old negro woman. You will carry her off? No, said St. Clyde, gloomily, her bill of sale would remain in the hands of that fellow, and Saise be eternally miserable at the thought. I must get the document in my possession. Will you promise to watch over Saise? Yes, whispered Gabriele, and pressed his hand. And you will— Save Saise, or die, he replied firmly. And then when sum when Saise is a sum of the saise of the wing to strike her, when in the distance a loud cry sounded through the quiet wood. Dux-

a loud cry sounded through the quiet wood. Dux-on stopped to listen, and Saise stood as if transform-

requires a stern organization, fitted to raise the ordinary weaknesses, wants, and emotion on stopped to instea, and carse should as in transformed ed to stone, so intently and immovably did she look towards the spot from whence the sound proceeded. There is no time to lose, said the overseer to himself. Come, child, be wise, the first cry you utter is death ! and with these words he stooped to bit her into the carriers area in But at his towards. manity; it will not admit of delicate consid bodily suffering or nice sensibilites; the soldi or die.

THE FAMILY OF CHANNING — Among the privere sentenced to transportation for joining nouth's rebellion, in 1685, were four persons of chain which bound her wrists, and dashed it with such force against the robber's head, that he fell half unconscious to the ground. Again and louder the unfortunate girl raised her cry, when Davon mid

One "J. J. Flournoy," a " respectable " sl We suppose, has written to Douglass's No prove how inferior he (this Folurnoy) was to Douglass, for thus is the letter commenced AND FRED. DOUGLASS.—I like not to mislin by writing to negroes, that I know my natural Misdignify himself! He! exclaims Jerrold's

[Mr. M'Ghee, in his Nation, blarneys the very pleasantly, mixing therewith some truth the high art of blarney. He especially admire rous enforcement of the doctrine of Presiden "No distinction between native and adopted of wood the head of the doct of the doct of the source of the doct of the word should precede "citizens," viz. " w istinction-of course not-Slavery is unk

WHITTINGTON CLUE.—On Thursday ev George Thompsch, Esq. concluded, before a audience, a highly interesting course of lectur value and importance of India as an integ the British empire." These lectures—from

Endymion, said Gabriele, you know where Mr. St. Clyde lives? Massa Clyde, yes, nodded the negro boy, but a trange gentleman is here. Very well, take him to my father, continued the trange yes nodded the negro boy, but a the thick usderwood would permit. In a short time the thick usderwood would permit. In a short time the thick usderwood would permit. In a short time the thick usderwood would permit. In a short time the thick usderwood would permit. In a short time the thick usderwood would permit. In a short time the thick usderwood would permit. In a short time the thick usderwood would permit. In a short time the thick usderwood would permit. In a short time the thick usderwood would permit. In a short time the thick usderwood would permit. In a short time the thick usderwood would permit. In a short time the thick usderwood would permit. In a short tim

FEBRUARY 22, 1

kept in motion by the hand of a little negro child, hung a richly plaited hammock in which reposed the lovely daughter of the planter, the most beautiful creole of Locuisiana. And was it to this bright flower that the sun-

browned overseer directed his passionate glances? Did he dare to raise his eyes to the richest and most beautiful heiress of the land? Oh, no, he knew well that she hated and despised him; he knew the distance between the maiden and himself : no another being beside Gabriele Beaufort had charmed his sensual mind.

Beside the mistress,-a fan of peacock-feathers in her hand with which she not only fanned the beau!iful maiden but also dispersed the buzzing insects,an equally lovely, though very different girl from the former, reclined on soft cushions. This was a young Indian, whose bronze colour, bright sparkling eve, snow-white teeth and graceful form revealed the child of the woods ; only the jet black long hair seemed more to resemble in its bluish shade that of the beautiful Quadroon girls. But melancholy feel-ings seemed to agitate Saise's breast, and once even, when she thought her mistress would not see her, she turned her face and wiped a tear from her eyes, and a soft, soft sigh was pressed from the poor child's

breast. Gabriele however saw it. Dearest Saise, she said what ails you? Why are you always so sad and will not tell me the cause of your sorrows? Am I not your friend ? Saise pressed her mistress' hand and looked sadly

in her clear faithful eyes, then glanced at the little negro girl, and Gabriele understanding the hint,

Go down, piccaninny, and count the chickens that and fell fainting on the floor.

run about in the yard; but don't come back till you can tell exactly how many there are. The child drew her broad mouth to a merry grin, and jumped quickly down the steps to obey the command of her "missus." Gabriele smiled a moment after her and then turning to Saise said kindly : you see now, the child is gone ; tell me frankly what grieves you. I am sure I can help you. Hear me, then, said the Indian, calming herself;

in a few words I can tell you all, and perhaps it is better you should know.

I am the only daughter of the chief of the Riccarees, and a portion of our tribe-for your white brothers have almost exterminated our nation-had settled near the Osages, between them and the Cherokees. My father was a friend to the whites, for he saw that the only safety for the remaining portion of our nation was that the latter should conform to the laws and manners of their victors.-Therefore every white man was welcome to our hut, and my father treated them as friends. Once only the latent fire of the warrior awoke in him, when a white fman whom he had liberally entertained grew bold and insolent towards me, and at last as serted I had no right to be so prudish for that I was only, as my hair clearly proved a nigger. Had an arrow struck my father he could not have started up more quickly. He was the first warrior of his tribe and my mother he dense the dense. The first warrior of his tribe and my mother he dense the dense. The first warrior of his tribe and my struck my father he could not have started up more quickly. He was the first warrior of his tribe and my mother had been the daughter of a Sioux chief; he had made her prisoner and afterwards loved and married her. Deeply wounded in his pride, and maddened by passion and anger, he seized the tomahawk and threw it at his-guest. The white man fell, and in the same moment my

father remembered with deep anguish that he had violated the laws of hospitality. He tended the wounded man as if he had been his son, till he recovered and could leave our settlement. But that man was a devil, the blow had tilled him with rage and thirst for revenge. In three nights he returned secretly with accomplices, noiselessly attacked our hut, killed my poor old father who rushed to defend

* Amy, a tale by Mrs Dall, published in a recent number Save of the Standard should have been credited to the "Bell," fellow.

strange genileman is here. Very well, take him to my father, continued the young woman impatiently. You must hasten to

Mr. St. Clyde as quickly as possible, and ask him I shall find witnesses of ner frequences of the poles. To come here if he can, immediately. And feed my from the poles. The round face of the boy suddenly disappeared, and in a few moments the hoofs of his horse were some. Seven or eight Indians, Choctaws, were here is from the view reich aver of the dissipation of the mission of the base with the base of the base were in their hunting garments, others with the base of the base were in the round the deep, gaping wound. this morning from the other side of the Mississippi. heard galloping along the road. Gabriele was consuling Saise, while the stranger.

an old friend of Duxon the overseer, and who had key in exchange. been connected with him in many disgraceful ac-But you must first arrange this sale. Here, take

been connected with him in many disgraceful ac-tions, supped with Mr. Beaufort. He despised all tions, supped with Mr. Beaufort. He despised all this letter for old Beaufort, he will buy her for me; the leader of the band, was beating time to the negroes, to the most distant generations, and divided the world into planters, non-planters and negroes, the evening Mr. Beaufort is always cross when the first to discover the stranger, but, without movhe is interrupted after dinner. Nine o'clock in the associating only with the vichest among the former. He so ingratiated himself with the old gentleman best time to speak with him. I will consult a that he invited him to spend the night in his house.

Gabriele was leading thoughtfully against a pil-lar, looking along the road on which she expected to see her messenger return. Saise sat at her feet pressing her hand to her hot cheeks and with her fresh horse. On the way he felt how impossible it was for him to live without Saise ; he was poor and yes following the look of her friend and mistress. The steps of the men sounded on the stairs,

had nothing but his own strength and perseverance, but he knew the daughter of the woods would not He stays long, whispered Gabriele. Very long, said Saise, and she felt her friend's

Very long, said Saise, and she felt her friend's regret luxuries she had never enjoyed; but first she must be proved free as the bird of the air. He spurred his faithful animal to greater speed and Saise, are you not consoled yet? said Gabriele, arrived at the plantation as Mr. Beaufort was sit-tion det the spurred his faithful animal to greater speed and the spurred his faithful animal to greater speed and site of the site speed and site site speed and site speed and site of the specific speed and site speed and specific speed and specific speed and specific speed and specific specific speed and specific speed and specific specific

How red you are. Good evening ladies, said the stranger. ing down to his breaklast.

Hallo, St. Clyde, he said, I am glad you have come; I was cross last night, that damned nigger Good evening, children, said Mr. Beaufort. Mr. Pitwell, my daughter and her friend, a young Indian, vexed me. Take a seat : oh, you seek my daugh-

ter. She is not well this morning and begs to Well, Gabriele, is Saise ill ? What ails the girl ? Saise rose, turned towards the stranger, looked at excused. And-and Saise ?

him for one moment, gave a heart-rending shrick

Mr. St. Clyde, if we are to remain friends, don't spoil my breakfast with that stupid matter. The Gabriele, immediately guessing the truth, threw

Not yet. But please take a seat, the claret is first

ie and the breakfast excellent. Mr. Beaulort, here is a letter from the Judge; he an Indian, they are never sold

begs you will oblige him. The happiness of a hu I demand my property, said Pitwell, coolly openig his pocketbook. Here's the bill of sale, he con-man being depends on it. Inned. Her father was an Indian, but her mother This is too much, said Beaufort. Do you think

Her father was an Indian, but her mother tinued. I would let my claret get warm and my beefsteak cool for the sake of the whole world? Whatever was of mixed blood; that she is the right one, the mark on her shoulder will prove. Beaulort read, returned the letter, and advanced can't wait till after breaklast, may stay away entire-

ly, I say. St. Clyde saw that speaking would be of no avail; wards Saise. Back, lather, said Gabriele, in extreme terror. I

wear this bill of sale has been forged. Saise has he waited as calculy as he could until after break-hands firmly pressing his temples; when at last he old me all; she has been stolen from her tribe, fast, and then reminded Beaufort of the letter. He began to conceive the fate of the unhappy girl in and her father murdered. Nonsense, said Pitwell, smiling. Have you ever overseer has bought her, you may apply to him, I and dashed it against the nearest tree.

met a run-away nigger, miss, who has not invented

Father, father, said Gabriele; and she tried to you so harsh with the poor girl; you used to treat

out, but every one with an almost empty whiskey but it was too late; death had claimed her. He bottle in his hand, seven red skinned hunters lay heard the cry of the pursuers, the yell of the They sold skins and took powder, lead, and whis-bottle in his hand, seven red skinned hunters lay singing and shouting beneath the high trees of the Riccaree, but he perceived nothing,-his eye was

while the most sober one, who seemed to be fixed on the red stream gushing from the side of the leader of the band, was beating time to the the beloved one, till all was night around him. ing, he held the bottle towards him, stammering :here—stranger—drink—drink. Good God! exclaimed St. Clyde, are these the

best time to speak with him. I will consult a lawyer to morrow about the matter, and if it is pos-sible to prove her free descent, he will do it. St. Clyde obeyed the judge's advice, spent the night with him, and started the next morning on a side the young huntsman, who continued to upon the horse. upon the horse. Wetako, what will you do? exclaimed the Cre-ole. Where are you going? I will bring the chiel's daughter to the tribe of the Riccarees, replied the young Indian, and tell men from whom I expected help! He dismounted and walked up and down, with downcast eyes, hethem it is the peace-offering of the whites. They have taken our land, here is blood to manure the

Heknew the Riccarees were at war with the Muskokees, but the Choctaws were their enemies also The Indians might belong to either of the tribes. Are you a Riccaree ? heasked. Well, what's the

matter, replied the Indian, trying to find again the interrupted melody, and beating the time with his

You must come with me to save a child of your rribe who is in great danger. My tribe is in Missouri, murmured the Indian,

don't The that in the Indian's present state he could hope for

And "whiskey" was repeated by the unconscious companions of the revel.

You know Medounis-Ais ? cried the Creole, seiz-

ng the staggering young man. Medounis-Ais lives,

she lives, and you must help me to save here ! Lives, save, where ?', asked the drunken man, en deavouring to fathom the meaning of these words, while his glassy eyes stared firmly at the stranger. In a few words St. Clyde related Saise's story the attentively listening Indian, who stood with his

read it, shook his head and said, it is too late, my clear colours, he seized the bottle, in rage and anger, Poison-poison-poison, he cried, my sister sold

will not interfere. But, Mr. Beaufort, said St. Clyde, what makes and I am drunk. Poison, poison, whiskey Whiskey, repeated the band, who had only sens

the water, dived several times and landed again. quite plain yet

In the former is solution of the solu

affairs. Mr. Pitwell, the girl is yours, and she may affairs. Mr. Pitwell, the girl is yours, and she may thank my daughter for not having a sound taste of the lash for imposing on me and having made me eat at the same table with an igger. A man's sieps were head on the stairs. Mr. St. Clyde! help! help! cried Gabriele. At the moment that he entered the room Saise opened her eyes; ione look told her everything. The old man went argrily into the next room. The old man went argrily into the next room. The old man went argrily into the next room. The old man went argrily into the field and sond, the young Creele, but deringly around her. The old man went argrily into the field the torget in the whould be have deen too basty, therefore he proposed deringly around her. For Heaven's sake what has happened ? exclaim-ed St. Clyde, rushing to the terrified girl and spened, Miss Beaufort ? Save Saise, she exclaimed, -save her from that fellow. With himself. For the first time he thought that the might have been too basty, therefore he proposed there is to basty, therefore he really had siter and caught and killed her captor, but that his save Saise, she exclaimed, -save her from that fellow. With himself. For the first time he thought that the might have been too basty, therefore he proposed there is too big. Sometimes I by herself, and have no connection with himself or his daughter. With himself. For the first time he thought that the might have been too basty, therefore he proposed there is too big. Sometimes I startagem of the poor rascal's; and that he despair he had joined a band of hunting Choctawe shammed dulness so that he might be degraded tothe world,) they enter and CHARLES DOUGLASS, Caugheswin the might have been too basty, therefore he proposed there is too big. Sometimes I SoloMON PECK, Maxicoville, JOHN WILLOR, 2d. North Esston, tothe world, is too big. Sometimes I startagem of the poor rascal's; and that he North Sector is the startagem of the poor rascal's; and that he tothe world, is the might be degraded there is the startagem of the poor rascal's; and that he tothe world, is too big. Sometimes I startagem of the poor rascal's; and that he tothe world, is too big. Sometimes I startagem of the poor rascal's; and that he tothe world, is too big. Sometimes I startagem of the poor rascal's; and that he tothe world, is too big. Sometimes I startagem of the poor rascal's; and that he tothe world, is the might be degraded tothe world, is too big. Sometimes I tothe world, is too big. Sometimes I startagem of the poor rascal's; and that he tothe world, is too big. Sometimes I tothe world, is

AN ELIGIBLE OPPORTUNITY .- The papers eligible opportunities" offered by the state California; and we may expect to find "Eve own Crœsus," adopted as a common headin vertisement. All sorts of owners of all sort re advertising their willingness to place the say nothing of their cunning—at the service o like to pay for it. One of the tichest sche the term richest in its facetious rather than it sense-that we have yet heard of, is a pro-the public to come forward and employ a num When he recovered, the Riccaree stood beside him: he had folded his blanket round his sister. faccustomed to the extraction of gold in all and who would, perhaps, justify their claim and when he saw St. Clyde revive, he lifted her

and who would, perhaps, justify their claim session of this sort of talent by immediately gold in the form of preliminary deposits from of those inclined to become shareholders in th jcet. The whole world is being invited in w o take the pickaxe in hand, and come and

bit of pot-luck-please to observe, that the ge in quartz, and hence we are justified in the pot-luck-now waiting at California -Punck

And the robber ? asked St. Clyde, looking half inconsciously yet at the bloody corse Wetako held

PRIMITIVE AND MODERN CHRISTIANITY. — C as exemplified in primitive times, was an c source of living love to God and man, refr fertilizing all the banks between which it fl manifesting its virtues in every sphere and in partment of every-day life. It cannot be con religion as displayed by us is a much less a It talks rather than performs. It is ever b parime itself—to do nothing in particular— pinions—but not with a view to soar. The lie round its very door it suffers to remain n his arms. The robber, sneered the Ricearee, turning back his cloak-he belongs to me! And the horrified Creole recognized the bloody scalp of the wretched nan in his belt. But ere he could say a word, the Indian mounted his horse, took his sister's body i front, spurred on the animal, and in a moment disappeared. e round its very door it suffers to remain-

When the planters with their overseers had caught says enterprises of beneficence it goes to the t Pitwell and executed summary justice by hanging him on the nearest tree, they turned to trace the Nonconformist. overseer in his gig. DEATH OF MR. CADELL .- We (Edinbu)

They found it, and the evidence af the deathly truggle.

--- farewell !

new.

slowing a look on the corpsé, pursued the murderer. Scarcely had he ridden two hundred yards when he

Not far from the scene, leaning against the trunk a tree, with a discharged pistol in his right hand lay the corpse of the young Creole.

DEFENCE OF A DUNCE.

"Let 1, s, people who are so uncommonly learned have a great tenderness and pity for the poor folks who are not endowed with prodigious talents which we have. I have always had a regard for dunces those of my own school days were amongst the pleasantest of the fellows, and have turned out by

who could turn off' Latin hexameters by vard, and construe Greek quite glibly, is no better than a feeble prig now, with not a pennyworth more brain than were in his head before his beard grew.

" Those poor dunces ! Talk of being the last man PLINY SEXTON, Palmyra, ah! what pang it must be to be the last boy-huge misshapen, fourteen years of age,-and 'taken up . C. HATHAWAY, Farmington, Ontario co HOMAS, McCLINTOCK, Waterloo by a chap who is but six years old, and can't speak

STAMFORD ASHLEY, Oberlin, Obi ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Boston, Mass.

that he JOHN WILBUR, 2d. North Easton, Washing

Courant) sincerely reares to announce the d bert Cadell, Esg. the eminent publisher, whice at Ratho-house, on Saturday, at halfspast the Mr. Cadell has for a very long period carried ness of a publisher in this city; first as a pa-well-known firm of Constable and Co, and s by himself. He was a particulated in the hist

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public spirited citizen. Lits various connexio affairs and publications of Sir Walter Scott, right conduct to the illustrions baronet and joined to his enterprise and skill, have ass name with the literary history of our country.

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means the dullest in life; whereas many a youth

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